

## Active Voice.

### Imperative Mood.

esto et atoremus ate atote ent anto.  
eto, eat oto : camus, ere etote,  
eant ento.

eito, at ito:amus, ite itote, ant unto.  
i ito, iat ito : iamus, ite itote, iant  
iunto.

### Subjunctive Mood.

am, ei, et : emus, etis, ent.  
eam, eas, eat : camus, caris, eant.  
am, as, at : amus, atis, ant.  
iam, ias, iat : iamus, iatis, iant.

### Preterimperfect tense.

aream, ares, aretiaremus, aretis, arent  
erem, eres, eretiarem, eretis, erent  
irem, ires, iretiarem, iretis, irent.

### Preterperfect tense.

erim, eris, eriti:erimus, eritis, erint.

### Preterpluperfect tense.

issem, isses, isset:issemus, issetis, issent

### Future tense.

ero, eris, erit : erimus, eritis, erint.

### Infinitive Mood.

are,

ere,

ere,

ire,

isse.

urum esse.

andi, ando, andum,

endi, endo, endum,

endi, endo, endum,

lendi, lendo, lendum.

### Supine.

um, u.

### Participle, pres.

ans,

ens,

ens,

lens.

### Future tense.

abor, aberis vel abere, abitur : abi-  
mur, abimini, abuntur.

ebor, eberis vel ebere, ebitur, &c.

ar erisvelere etur:emur emuntur

iar, ieris vel iore, iatur : iemur,

iemini, ientur.

## Passive Voice.

### Imperative Mood.

are ator, etur ator : emur, emini  
eminor, entur antor.

ere etor, etur etor : camur, emini  
eminor, cantur enton.

ere itor, atur itor : amur, imini imi-  
nory, antur untor.

ire itor, iatur itor : iamur, imini  
iminor, iantur iuntor.

### Subjunctive Mood.

er erisvelere etor:emur emini entur  
ear, caris vel care, eatur : camur  
camini, cantur.

ar, aris vel are, atur : amur, amini,  
antur.

iar, iaris vel iare, iatur : iamur, iamini,  
iantur.

### Preterimperfect tense.

arer, areris vel arere, aretur:aromur  
ar emini, arentur.

erer, ereris vel erere, eretur:eremur  
er emini, erentur.

erir, eriris vel erere, eretur:eremur  
er emini, erentur.

irer, ireris vel irere, irotur: iremur,  
iremini, irentur.

### Preterperfect tense.

us sim, us sis, us sit : ti simus, ti sitis,  
ti sint.

### Preterpluperfect tense.

us essem, us esses, us esset: ti essemus,  
ti essetis, ti essent.

### Future tense.

us ero, us eris, us erit : ti erimus, ti  
eritis, ti erunt.

### Infinitive Mood.

ari,

eri,

i,

iri.

um, esse vel fuisse,

um ire vel ndum esse.

### Participle, pres.

us.

### Future tense.

andus,

endus,

endus,

lendus.

### FINIS.

## Active Voice.

### Imperative Mood.

esto et atoremus ate atote ent anto.  
eto, eat oto : camus, ere etote,  
eant ento.

eito, at ito:amus, ite itote, ant unto.  
i ito, iat ito : iamus, ite itote, iant  
iunto.

### Subjunctive Mood.

am, ei, et : emus, etis, ent.  
eam, eas, eat : eamus, eatis, eant.  
am, as, at : amus, atis, ant.  
iam, ias, iat : iamus, iatis, iant.

### Preterimperfect tense.

aream, ares, aretiaremus, aretis, arent  
erem, eres, eretiarem, eretis, erent  
irem, ires, iretiaremus, iretis, irent.

### Preterperfect tense.

erim, eris, eriti:erimus, eritis, erint.

### Preterpluperfect tense.

issem, isses, isset:issemus, issetis, issent

### Future tense.

ero, eris, erit : erimus, eritis, erint.

### Infinitive Mood.

are,

ere,

ere,

ire.

isse.

urum esse.

andi, ando, andum,

endi, endo, endum,

endi, endo, endum,

lendi, lendo, lendum.

### Supine.

um, u.

### Participle, pres.

ans,

ens,

ens,

lens.

### Future tense.

abor, aberis vel abere, abitur : abi-  
mur, abimini, abuntur.

ebor, eberis vel ebere, ebitur, &c.

ar erisvelere etur:emur emuntur

iar, ieris vel iore, iatur : iemur,

iemini, ientur.

## Passive Voice.

### Imperative Mood.

are ator, etur ator : emur, emini  
eminor, entur antor.

ere etor, etur etor : camur, emini  
eminor, cantur enton.

ere itor, atur itor : amur, imini imi-  
nory, antur untor.

ire itor, iatur itor : iamur, imini  
iminor, iantur iuntor.

### Subjunctive Mood.

er erisvelere etor:emur emini entur  
ear, earis vel eare, eatur : eamur  
eamini, cantur.

ar, aris vel are, atur : amur, amini,  
antur.

iar, iaris vel iare, iatur : iamur, iamini,  
iantur.

### Preterimperfect tense.

arer, areris vel arere, aretur:aromur  
ar emini, arentur.

erer, ereris vel erere, eretur:eremur  
er emini, erentur.

erir, eriris vel erere, eretur:eremur  
er emini, erentur.

irer, ireris vel irere, irotur: iremur,  
iremini, irentur.

### Preterperfect tense.

us sim, us sis, us sit : ti simus, ti sitis,  
ti sint.

### Preterpluperfect tense.

us essem, us esses, us esset: ti essemus,  
ti essetis, ti essent.

### Future tense.

us ero, us eris, us erit : ti erimus, ti  
eritis, ti erunt.

### Infinitive Mood.

ari,

eri,

i,

iri.

um, esse vel fuisse,

um ire vel ndum esse.

### Participle, pres.

us.

### Future tense.

andus,

endus,

endus,

lendus.

### FINIS.



# PROSODIA CONSTRUED

And

The meaning of the most  
difficult words therein con-  
tained plainly illustrated;

Being

An addition to the constructi-  
on of LILIES Rules, and  
of like necessary use.

---

By *Barnab. Hampton.*

---



L O N D O N,  
Printed by Roger Morrison, 1674.

PROSODIA  
CONSTRAINED

AND

The meaning of the most  
difficult words is con-  
stantly illustrated.

Being

An addition to the constraints  
of the Prosodia  
of the same author.

By Francis Hawtrey.



LONDON:  
Printed by R. G. & Co. 1814.

THE PROSODIA OF THE  
CONSTRAINED





# PROSODIA

## CONSTRUED.

**P**rosodia Prosodie (that is to say, that part of Grammar, which teacheth the right accenting or tuning of the syllables of words, and also the quantity of syllables as Holioke writes;) est ea pars that part quæ which tradit teaches pronunciationem rectam the right pronunciation vocum of words: dicitur Latine it is called in Latin [after the Latin manner] accentus the accenting [or right tuning of] words in pronunciation. Autem and Prosodia Prosodie dividitur is divided in Tonus into the tone [or tone:] Spiritum the breathing [in pronunciation:] Tempus the time;] that is to say, the time for pronunciation of a long syllable or a

short.] Tonus the tone, or tone est is lex a law vel or nota a note [or mark] quæ whereby syllaba a syllable in dictione in a word elevatur is lifted up vel deprimitur or is pressed down. Autem and tonus the tone est is triplex threefold. Acutus sharp [or lifted up] Gravis Grave [great or pressed down,] Circumflexus the circumflex [or bowed about accent, or both lifted and pressed down, after Raimus, after others lifted up like the acute accent.] Tonus acutus the acute [or sharp] accent est is virgula obliqua an overthwart stroke [or dash] ascendens ascending [or going] in dextram up towards the right hand sic after this fashion ['] Gravis the grave [or pressed down accent or tone] est is Virgula obliqua an overthwart dash [or stroke] descendens descending in dex-

## Prosodia construed.

tram towards the right hand  
ad hunc modum after this  
manner [ '. ] Circumflexus  
the circumflex accent [ or that  
accen, which being bowed a-  
b ut, is both lifted up & pres-  
sed down, ] est is quiddam  
constitutum a certain thing  
composed [ or mad. ] ex utra-  
que of them both, hac figura  
of this figure or fashion [ ^. ]  
Etiam also Apostrophus ad-  
datur huc may be added hi-  
ther qui ubi h est is quiddam  
pars circuli a certain part of  
a circle apposta for so, in sum-  
mo litteræ on the top of the  
letter, quam pinges which  
you shall describe sic after  
this fashion [ '. ] Ostenditur  
hac nota it is shew'd by this  
note or mark [ or this note  
sheweth ] vocalem ultimam  
the last vowel dictions of the  
word deesse is wanting [ or  
to be wanting : ] ut æ, Tan-  
ton' me crimine dignum di-  
xisti; pro tantone. Ne  
what dixisti me dignum hast  
thou said that I am worthy  
of tanto crimine so great  
blame? Sunt there be spiritus  
duo two breathings [ shew  
the throat in pronunciation,  
like the Hebrew guttural  
letters, א ת פ ף ] Asper the  
rough [ or harsh breathing. ]

& and lenis the mild [ or  
smooth : ] Asper the harsh [ or  
rough breathing in pronounci-  
ation ] quo ubi by syllaba  
aspirata an aspirated syllable  
[ or a syllable of harsh pro-  
nunciation ] profertur is  
pronounced : ut æ, homo a  
man or woman, honor ho-  
mour. Lenis the mild, quo  
ubi by syllaba a syllable pro-  
fertur is pronounced [ or utter-  
ed ] citra aspirationem without  
harsh breathing in pronoun-  
ciation : ut æ, Amo I love,  
Onus a burden.

*Regula prima the first rule*  
Tomorum of accents.

**D**ictio brevis a short word  
monosyllaba being of  
one syllable, aut longa or a long  
one positione by position, acu-  
itur is made acute : ut æ,  
mel honey, fel gall, pars part,  
pax peace. Longa natura a  
long word by nature circum-  
flectitur is made circumflex,  
[ or circumflexed : ] ut æ, spes  
hope, flos a flower, sol the Sun,  
ghus frankincense, rus the  
countrey. In dissyllaba dicti-  
one in a word of two syllables  
si prior the former fuerit  
longa shall be long natura  
by nature, posterior the latter  
brevis

## Prosodia construed.

brevis short, prior the former circumflectitur is circumflexed: ut *as*, Luna the Moon, multa a long. Acuitur it is made acute [or lifted up] in cæteris in other words: ut *as*, citus quick [or swift], citus broad, solers subtili [or cunning]. Si s; dictio polysyllaba a word of many syllables habet habet penultimum the last syllable saving one longam long, acuit eandem it maketh the same acute, [or lifts it up:] ut *as*, libertas liberty, penates household gods. Sin but if habet it have penultimum the last syllable saving one brevem short, acuit antepenultimum it maketh the syllable before the last save one acute, [or lifts it up:] ut *as*, Dominus a Lord, Pontifex an Archbishop or Prelate. Composita words compounded of facio the word facio to do excipiuntur are excepted: ut *as*, benefacis thou dost well, malefacis thou dost evil, calefacit it maketh hot, frigefacit it maketh cold. At is but if penultima [understand the word syllaba syllable] the last syllable save one fuerit longa shall be long natura by nature, & and ultima the last syllable brevis short, penulti-

ma the last syllable save one circumflectitur is circumflexed: ut *as*, Romanus a Roman, amator a lover. Composita the compound words, a of is thou art made or done & and fit he is made or done acuit do lift up ultimam the last syllable: ut *as*, malefit it is ill done, calefit it is made hot, beneficit it is well done, satifit it is satisfied. Quia because hodie at this time, [or in this age] propter imperitiam for the unskillfulness hominum of men circumflectus the circumflex accent vix discernitur is scarcely discerned [or distinctly known] ab acuto from the acute accent prolatione in pronunciation. Grammatici Grammarians confuderunt have moved without all order, [or have used promiscuously or in common] circumflexum the circumflex accent cum acuto with the acute accent [that is to say in respect of the tone or sound: otherwise they are not used promiscuously.] Sunt there are quinque five things quæ which perturbant do very much trouble regulas tonorum the rules of the accents, differenzia the difference transpositio transposition [or re-

## Profodia construed,

*moveth* ] *tonum the* [ *tune or* ]  
*accent: ut as,* una together  
*adverbium an adverb* acuit  
*ultimam makes the last* syllab-  
*ly acute* [ *or lifts it up* ] *ne vi-*  
*deatur that it may not seem*  
*esse to be* *nomen a noun.*  
*Sic scdò thither,* alio to ano-  
*ther place,* aliquò *somewhi-*  
*ther,* continuo *by and by*  
[ *forthwith* ] *sedulo diligent-*  
*ly,* porro *moreover,* forte *by*  
*chance,* quà *which way,* ali-  
*quà by some way,* nequà *lest*  
*any way,* illò *thither,* falso  
*falsly,* citò *quickly,* terè *al-*  
*most,* planè *manifestly* [ *or*  
*plainly,* ] & alia *and others* id  
*genus of that kind;* putà *the*  
*word* putà *pro for* sicut,  
*ponè pro for* post *afterward,*  
*coram in* presence, circum *on*  
*every part,* aliàs *elsewhere,* or  
*otherwise,* palàm *openly,* ergò  
*this word* ergò *therefore* con-  
*junctio a conjunction,* sed *but*  
*ergò pro for* causà *a cause*  
*circumflectitur is* circumflex-  
*ed:* ut *as,* veninus *we came*  
*illius ergò for his sake* ( *or*  
*cause.* ) Igitur *therefore* hæc  
*omnia all these,* sicut *Grecæ*  
*acuti-sona like as* Greek  
*words of an acute sound* [ *or*  
*accents* ] quidem *indeed* acu-  
*untur are* sounded *acute* [ *or*  
*are lifted up* ] in fine *sententi-*

*arum in the end of sentences,*  
*verò but in* consequentia *ver-*  
*ba among* words *following*  
[ *them* ] *gravantur they are*  
[ *sounded or* ] *made* grave  
*tones* [ *or press'd down* ] Sic *so*  
*causa differentix* [ *for the*  
*cause of difference or* ] *for* dif-  
*ference sake,* antepenultima  
*the last syllable save two* sus-  
*penditur is* lifted up in his *in*  
*these.* Deinceps *afterward,* prò-  
*inde therefore,* pèrinde *even*  
*as,* aliquando *sometimes,* nè-  
*quando* *lest at any time,* hujùs-  
*que and of this sort,* àlonge  
*far off,* dèlonge *from a far,*  
*dèinceps afterward,* dũtaxat  
*only,* dèorsum *downward,*  
*quàpropter wherefore,* quàm-  
*mo but that more is,* enim *vero*  
*forsooth,* propèmodum *almost*  
[ *in a manner* ] *àdmodum* *ve-*  
*ry much* [ *y.e.,* ] *àffabre* *work-*  
*manlike* [ *cunningly* ] *interea-*  
*loci in the mean while,* nihil-  
*ominus yet never the less,* paulò-  
*minus a little less,* [ *somewhat*  
*less* ] *cùm when* non sunt *they*  
*are* non *orationes diversæ di-*  
*vers speeches,* uti sunt *as are*  
*pube* *tenuis up to the middle,*  
*crurum* *tenuis up to the shank;*  
*enim* *for* non sunt *composita*  
*they are* non *compound words,*  
*velut* *like as,* hæcenus [ *thus far* ]  
*hitherto,* quatenus *how far,*  
[ *so*

## Prosodia construed.

[so far as] & and reliqua the rest ejus generis of that kind [or sort.] Transpositio transposition [or removing of words] invertit tonum [turns or] changeib the [tune or] accent, id quod that which venit comes in usu in use in præpositionibus among prepositions, quæ which postpositæ being set after gravantur are made grave tones: ut as, Per transra through the seas & and remos oars or rowers. Imperium the rule [or government] is te penes in the power of thee. Attractio attraction [or drawing together] mutat tonum changeib the accent, cum when conjunctio inclinativa an enclitical conjunction [or a conjunction that gives his accent to the last syllable of the word before him] sequitur followeth post vocabulum aliquod after any word: ut as, que and [or both,] ne whether, ve or [or either. Enim for his particulae these particles attrahunt do draw accentum the accent [or tune] syllabæ præcedenti is the syllable before-going que and acunt eam do make this syllable acute, [or lift it up:] ut as, Liminâq; both the shrill: [by Synecdoche the

Temple] que and laurus the laurels dei of [the signified god] Apollo: [It may be construed.] Que both lumina the lights laurusque and the laurels dei of God: Sic so Dum, sis, nam, parelca are things added. Autem but ubi where est there is manifesta compositio a manifest composition tonus the accent non variatur is not varied: ut as, Denique finally, utique verily, itaque therefore, undique on every side, hincine is this he? & and hujasmodi of this sort. Tamen notwithstanding ubique servat keepeth tonum the accent sui temporis of his time, & and also ubiuis. Contisio the cutting [short] transfert conveys over tonum the accent eum when dictiones words castrantur are cut short per Synecopen by the figure Synecope, aut or Apocopen apocope; tunc enim for then retinent they retain [or keep] tonum the accent dictionis integræ of the whole word: ut as, Virgili, Valeri, Mercûri, pro instead of Virgilli, Valerii, Mercurii. Sic also, quedam nomina certain nouns & and pronomina pronouns - Synecopata via short by



## Prosodia construed.

by *syncope* circumspectunt ultimum de circumflex the last syllable; ut *as*, *ripinā* one of a *mum*, *Rennā* one of *Ravennā*, *nostrā* of our countrey or *is*, *cūas* of what countrey or *is* &c. and so forth Sic *lik* *wile* *dorēc* *unila* of *doncum*. Sic *ohūc* *hisher*, *ilūc* *thish* *r*, *illūc* *thisher*, *adhū* *yet*, *hisher*, &c. and so forth, *pro* *for* *hucce* *hisher*, *illucce* *thish* *r*, &c. Et *and* *composita* compound words a of *d* *c*, *d* *c*, *fac*, *ut* *as*, *ben* *dic* *bliss* *thun*, *redūc* *brin* (again, or) *hack* *again*, *calefac* *make* *hot* or *warm*. *Idioma* the *idioms*, *huc* *est* *thas* *is*, *proprietas* *linguæ* the *propriety* of the  *tongue* *variat* *chaugeth* *tonum* the *accent*, *adeo* *ut* *so* *that*, *si* *is* *G* *æ* *æ* *ditiones* *Gr* *æ* *words* *venia*: *integrè* *ad* *nos* *de* *come* *wholly* *at* *parely* *unto* *us* *servant* *tonum* *suum* *they* *tho* *thir* *own* *accents*: *ut* *as*, *Sinōs* a *Rover* in *Troy*, *Pe* *l* has a *manus* *manus* in *Virgil*, *acunt* *penultima* *they* *make* *the* *last* *syllable* *saving* *one* *acute* [*or* *lift* *it* *up*]: *Ja* *but* *facta* *Latina* *being* *made* *Latin* *words* *evant* *antepenultima* *they* *lift* *up* *the* *syllable* *before* *the* *last* *saving* *one*, *quia* *because*

*corripunt* *they* *make* *short* *penultima* *the* *last* *syllable* *saving* *one*. *Autem* *but* *quæ* *words* *which* *priorius* *hunc* *are* *made* *altogether* *Latina* *words* *servant* *quoque* *they* *do* *keep* *also* *tonū* *Latinū* *the* *Latin* *accent*: *ut* *as*, *G* *æ* *æ* *gica*, *Bucolica*, *ante* *penul* *imā* *acute* *the* *last* *syllable* *saving* *two* *being* *acute*, *licet* *al* *though* *apud* *Gr* *æ* *cos* *among* *the* *Greeks* *habent* *they* *have* *tonum* *the* *accent* *in* *ultim* *on* *the* *last* *syllable*: *ut* *as*, *Georgica*, *Su* *æ* *so* *also* *con* *cedia*, *æ* *agædia*, *lo* *chia*, *lym* *honia* *recipiunt* *rec* *ip*: *or* *have* *tonum* *their* *accents* *in* *ante* *penultima* *on* *the* *1<sup>st</sup>* *syllable* *saving* *two*, *licet* *as* *ough* *they* *have* *it* *in* *penultima* *on* *the* *last* *syllable* *saving* *one* *in* *lua* *lingua* *in* *their* *own*  *tongue*. *Porrò* *moreover*, *si* *is* *tonus* *proprius* *the* *proper* *æ* *nt* *is* *per* *egrina* *of* *a* *strang* *word* *ignoreretur* *be* *unknown*, *tū* *simum* *factu* *is* *shall* *be* *a* *most* *safe* *thing* *enunciare* *illam* *to* *pronounce* *that* *word* *juxta* *Latinum* *accentum* *are* *riding* *to* *the* *Latin* *accent*. *Syllabæ* *communes* *common* *syllables* *in* *prosa* *or* *atione* *in* *prof* *or* *words* *not* *composed* *in* *metro* *semper* *corripuntur*



## Prosodia construct.

corripuntur are always made short: ut *as*, *celebris* famous, *cahedra* a seat or chair, *mediocris* indifferent or mean.

**H**actenus hitherto de tonis of the accents & and spiritibus breathings in pronunciation, deinceps henceforth [or from henceforth] addiciemus we will add pauca a few things de tempore syllabarum concerning the time of syllables & ratione and the form capitulis of a verse. Tempus the time est is mensura the measure syllabæ pronunciationis of a syllable to be pronounced [or of pronouncing a syllable] Syllaba brevis a short syllable est is unius temporis of one time, vero but longa a long syllable duorum is of two times. Tempus breve a short time notatur is noted sic thus [or after this fashion] [v.] Autem but longum a long time sic thus, [-]: ut *as* for example, *templa* the earth. Pedes feet sunt are made ex syllabis dispositis of syllables disposed into ordine in a just [or right] order. Autem and pes a foot est is constitutio the setting [or placing] together duarum syllabarum of two syllables vel or plu-

rium of more ex certa observatione according to the certain observatione temporum of the times, or measures of the syllables. Alii pedum some of the feet dissyllabi are of two syllables, alii others trissyllabi are feet of three syllables. Autem but non multum attinet it doth not much appertain ad hoc nostrum institutum to this our purpose [or instruction] differere to reason de tetrasyllabis concerning feet of four syllables. Dissyllaba feet of two syllables sunt are spondæi, ut *as* for example, -- *virtus veritas*; iambici, ut *as*, -- *Deus* God; Trocheus, ut *as*, -- *Pan's bread*; iambus, ut *as*, -- *amans loving*. Trissyllabi feet of three syllables sunt octo are eight, Molossus, ut *as*, --- *magnates Nobles* men or states; Iambichus, ut *as*, --- *Dominus a Lord*; Dactylus, ut *as*, --- *scribere to write*; Anapaestus, ut *as*, --- *pietas godliness*; Bacchius, ut *as*, --- *honestas honesty*, Antrabacchius, ut *as*, --- *audire to hear*; Amphimacer, ut *as*, --- *charitas charity*; Amphibrachus, ut *as*, --- *venire to come*. Porro moreover, pedes

## Profodia construed:

des feet concinnati trimmed  
(or well composed) iusto nu-  
mero in a just or lawful  
number atque ordine and or-  
der constituunt carmen com-  
pose (or make) a verse. E-  
nim for carmen a verse est  
is oratio a speech constricta  
bound iusto atque legitimo  
numero to a just and lawful  
number pedum of feet. Im-  
primis first of all, composi-  
turo carmen he that is to  
compose a verse discendum  
est must learn metiri ipsum  
to measure it ritè truly (or  
well) pedibus by the feet,  
quam which vocant they call  
scansionem scanning. Au-  
tem and scansio scanning  
est is legitima commensu-  
ratio a lawful measuring to-  
gether (or measuring) car-  
minis of a verse, in singulos  
pedes into every one (or each  
one) of the feet. Synalœpha,  
Eclipsis, Synæresis, Dize-  
sis, & and Cæsura accidunt  
do happen scansioni to scan-  
ning (or lawful measuring of  
a verse by the feet.) Syna-  
lœpha est is quædam elisio  
a certain striking out voca-  
lis of a vowel ante alteram  
before another in diversis di-  
ctionibus in divers words:  
ut as, Crastina vit' to mor-

rows life est is nimis fera too  
late, viv' live hodie to day.  
Autem and fit it is made  
interdum sometime, in his  
dictionibus in these words:  
ut as, Dii heathenish gods,  
Diis to, (from, by, or with,)  
those gods, iidem the same,  
deinde afterward, deinceps  
afterward (or furthermore)  
semianimis half dead, semi-  
homo half a man, semi-ustus  
half burnt, deest he (or it)  
is wanting, deero I shall be  
wanting, deerit he (or it)  
shall be wanting. & similia  
and such like words. At bus  
heu & and ô nunquam in-  
tercipiuntur are never taken  
away. Eclipsis est is quo-  
ties as often as in the letter  
m cum sua vocali with his  
vowel perimitur is taken  
away, proximâ dictione the  
next word exorsâ beginning  
or (when the next word be-  
ginneeth) à vocali with a  
vowel: ut as, Monstr', hor-  
rend', inform', ingens; cui  
lumen ademptum: pro for  
monstrum, horrendum; &c.  
and so forth; O ingens hor-  
rendum, informe monstrum  
O huge, horrible, deformed,  
(or ill favour'd) monster,  
cui from whom lumen a-  
demptum his eye was taken,

(or

## Prosodia construed.

(or whose eye was put out) Synærens est is contractio the contraction, or drawing together) duarum syllabarum of two syllables in unam into one: ut as, Ceu or alvaria the hives texta fuerint have been (or were) framed lento vimine with a soft (or tender) twig: pro for alvearia. Dixeris est is ubi when (or where) duæ syllabæ two syllables fiunt are made ex una dissecta of one syllable cut asunder (or parted:) ut as, Debuerant they ought evoluisse to have unwound fusos suos their spindles: pro for evoluisse. Cæsura est is cum when post pedem absolutum after a perfect foot syllaba brevis a short syllable extenditur is made long in fine dictionis in the end of a word. Species Cæsurae the kinds of Cæsurae sunt are Triemimeris a Triemimer (as though you should say, The division or the half of three feet) [subaudi understand thou consists consisting] ex pede of a foot & and syllaba a syllable: Inhians pectoribus he much coveting the breast, consulit takes counsel [or divination] from exta the entrails spi-

rantia yet living. Penthemimeris a penthemimer ex duobus pedibus [consists] of two feet & syllaba and a syllable: ut as, Amor love vincit overcomeb omnia all things, & nos cedamus and let us yield [give place] amoris to love. Heptemimeris an Heptemimer ex tribus pedibus of three feet & syllaba and a syllable: ut as, Ostentans boasting of artem his skill [or cunning] quæ and pariter also [or likewise] arcum sonantem his sounding bow. Enemimeris an Enemimer constat consisteth ex quatuor pedibus of four feet & syllaba and a syllable: ut as, Ille he fultus having born up latus niveum his side white like snow molli hyacintho with soft crown-trees [being a purple coloured flower.]

De generibus concerning the kinds Carminum of Verses.

**G**enera Carminum the kinds of verses de quibus concerning which decrevimus we have determined [or purposed] tractare potissimum to enquire of principally

## Prosodia construed.

*pollyhoe loco in this place,*  
*tunt are Heroicum the H-*  
*roick vers, wherein the deeds*  
*done by nobl men are set down*  
*with praise, Elegiacum the*  
*Elegiack vers, wherein la-*  
*mentable matters are set forth,*  
*Aclepiadzum the Asclepi-*  
*ade [or the verses whereof As-*  
*clepiad was the first Au-*  
*thor] Saphicum the Saph-*  
*irick, Phaleucicum the Pha-*  
*leucick, [or the verse whereof*  
*Phalenus was the first Au-*  
*thor] Iambicum the Iambick*  
*vers. Carmen Heroicum an*  
*H-roick vers, quod idem*  
*which same vers. d. c. tur*  
*Hexametrum, call'd an Hx-*  
*ameter, quidem constat in-*  
*deed consisteth of six pedibus of*  
*six feet numero in number,*  
*verũ but of two feet*  
*genere in kind, dactylo a da-*  
*ctyle, & spondo and a spon-*  
*dee. Quintus locus the fifth*  
*place vendicat claims pecu-*  
*liariter propriety dactylum a*  
*dactyle's libet it self, sextus*  
*the sixth place claims spon-*  
*dzum a spondee: reliqua the*  
*rest, hunc vel illam this foot*  
*or that prout volumus even*  
*as we will: ut as, Thyre O*  
*Tyrius, in thon recubam y-*  
*ing at rest sub tegmine undr*  
*the covering paulx fagi of a*

*broad or wide spreading*  
*beech tree. Spondzus a spon-*  
*dee reperitur aliquando is*  
*found sometime etiam in*  
*quanto loco even in the fifth*  
*place: ut as, Chara soboles*  
*O dear off spring Deum of*  
*the gods, magnum incremen-*  
*tum the great increase Jovis*  
*of Jupiter. Ultima syllaba*  
*the last syllable cujusque*  
*versus of every verse habet*  
*ur communis is accounted*  
*common. Carmen Elegia-*  
*cum an Elegiack vers, quod*  
*& which also habet both no-*  
*men the name Pentametri of*  
*a Pentameter, constat con-*  
*sistit e duplici Penthemim-*  
*eteri of a double Penthemim-*  
*eter, quarum of which prior*  
*the former comprehendit*  
*comprehends or contains*  
*duos pedes two feet, dactyli-*  
*cos being dactyles, spondai-*  
*cos spondees, vel or alterutros*  
*either of them, cum syllaba*  
*longa with a long syllable;*  
*altera etiam alio the other*  
*[ Penthemimer ] contains*  
*duos pedes two feet, sed but*  
*omnino dactylicos always*  
*[ or altogether ] dactyles,*  
*item alio [ or like wise ]*  
*cum syllaba longa with a*  
*long syllable: ut as, Amor*  
*love est res a thing ple-*

## Prosodia construed.

na full soliciti timoris of pen-  
sive or careful fear. Car-  
men Atclep adæ in an Ascle-  
piade vers constat consists  
ex Penthemimeri of a Pen-  
themimer, hoc est, this is to  
say, Ipondezo of a spondee &  
and dactylo a dactyle & and  
syllaba longa a long syllabl,  
& and deinde moreover duo-  
bus dactylis of two dactyles  
ut as, Meccenas Onibie Me-  
cenat edire descendit atavis  
Regibus of ancient or nob's  
Kings (Thus Bond) atavis Re-  
gibus, id est that is, antiquis  
Regibus Atavis, after Cooper  
and Rider are the great  
grandfathers grandfather :  
but it may be interpreted as  
Bond hath it, by a Metonymy  
of the subject for the adjunct;  
for great grandfathers grand-  
fathers are the subject. Car-  
men Sapphicum a Sapphie  
verse constat consists ex tro-  
chæo of a trochee Ipondezo of  
a spondee, dactylo a dactyle,  
& and demum at last duobus  
trochæis of two trochees : ut  
as, Jam now Pater, id est, Ju-  
piter misit Jupiter hath sent  
[ for so heathenish men belie-  
ved ] satis nivis snow enough,  
atque and diræ [ subaudi  
grandinis understand thou the  
word grandinis ] terrible or

horrible hail terris in our  
Land [ or country ] Tamen  
notwithstanding in h c ge-  
nere carminis in this kind of  
verse Adonicum additur an  
Adonick is added post tres  
versus after three verses,  
quod which constat consists  
ex dactylo & Ipondezo of a  
dactyle and a spondee: ut as,  
Fulca O fuscæ, integer a mæm  
uncorrupt viæ of life, quæ and  
purus pure sceleris of wicked-  
ness, non eget noia not jacu-  
lis the darts nec arcu nor the  
bow Mauri of the Moor, nec  
neibis pharetrâ his quiver  
gravidâ full venenatis sagit-  
tis of poisoned arrows. Cam è  
Phaleucicū that kind of verse  
whereof Phaleucius was the  
first Author, five or Hendeca-  
syllabum a verse of eleven  
syllables constat consists ex  
Ipondezo of a spondee, dactylo  
a dactyle, & and tandem at the  
last tribus trochæis of three  
trochees : ut as, pavens Mabili  
O trembling or fearful Mabil-  
lim [ or Mabil ] quoquo diffu-  
gias whither soever thou canst  
fly away, non poteris latere  
thou shalt not be able to hye hid  
from nostrum natum our face  
[ by Synecdoche, ] [ or figs by  
Metalepsis ] Legitimus versus  
Iambicus a lawful Iambick  
verse



## Prosodia construed.

*verse* constat consists è solis Iambis of Iambicks alone: ut *as*, Roma ipsa Rome her self ruit falleth viribus suis by her own strength (or force.) Tamen notwithstanding in locis imparibus in places unlike recipit interdum it receives sometime tribrachum, spondæum, dactylum, anapæstum, the tribrach, spondee, dactyle, anapest pro Iambo instead of the foot Iambus, atque and in paribus (subaudi locis understand the word locis) in like places tribrachum it receives or takes a tribrach; rarius it takes more rarely (or seldom) spondæum a spondee. Hoc carmen this verse deducitur in duo genera is divided into two kinds, Dimetrum a dimeter (which consists of four feet,) & Trimetrum and a Trimeter, five or Senarium a verse consisting of six feet. Dimetrum a Dimeter (verse) constat consists ex quatuor pedibus of four feet: ut *as*, O dulces notæ O sweet notes carminum of songs quas which pulchra thy self being fair fundis thou powrest out ore melleo with thy honey mouth (or sweet mouth) que and succinis lyre singest

after the harp (or so the harp) (In verses which are sung to the harp, two simple feet are commonly accounted for one) Trimetrum a Trimeter five or Senarium a verse consisting of six feet. Trimetrum a Trimeter verse constat senis pedibus consists of six feet: ut *as*, Qui they which damnant do reprove (or find fault with) nos us, sunt are maximi histriones the principal stage-players.

De quantitate concerning the quantity *primarum syllabarum* of the first syllables.

**Q**uantitas the quantity *primarum syllabarum* of the first syllables cognoscitur is known octo modis eight ways (or by eight rules:) Positione by position, vocali ante vocalem by a vowel before a vowel, diphthongo by a diphthong, derivatione by derivation, compositione by composition, præpositione by a preposition, regula by rule, exemplo by example, seu or authoritate by authority.

Vocalis a vowel ante duas consonantes before two conso-



## Prosodia construed.

*consonans aut duplicem or a double consonant in eadem dictione in the same word est ubique longa every where long positura by position, ut as, ventus a wind, axis an axle tree, patrizo to do like his father. Quod si is so be [or, but if] consonans a consonant claudat priorem dictionem do end the former word, item also sequente the word following inchoante beginning a consonant with a consonant, etiam also vocalis præcedens the vowel going before erit longa shall be long positione by position: ut as, Major sum I am greater quam than cui whom fortuna fortune possit nocere can hurt. Syllabæ the syllables for, sum, quam, & and sit, longæ sunt are long positione by position. At si but if prior dictio the former word exeat do end in vocalem brevis in a short vowel, sequente the word following incipiente beginning a duabus consonantibus with two consonants, interdum sometimes producitur it is made long, sed but rarius more seldom: ut as, Occulta spolia [deportabant they did bear away] secret [or unknown]*

*spoils & and plures triumphos many triumphs de pace as concerning peace. Vocalis brevis a short vowel ante mutam before a mute sequente liquidâ a liquid following, redditur communis is rehearsed [or made] common: ut as, Patris of a father, volucris a fowl [or bird.] Verò but longa a long vowel non mutatur is not changed: ut as, Aratrum a plough, simulacrum an image.*

*Vocalis a vowel ante alteram before an other in eadem dictione in the same word est ubique brevis is every where short: ut as, Dëus God, mës mine, tñus thine pñus godly. Excipias you may except [or, excipias for fac ut excipias except] genitivos casus the genitive cases in ius, habentes formam having their form or [declining] juxta secundam declinationem pronominis according to the second declension of the pronouns, ut as, unius of one, illius of that. Ubi where i the vowel i reperitur communis is found common, licet albeit in alterius in the word alterius of another, sit semper brevis it be always short, in alijs in the word a-*  
lius

## Prosodia construed.

lius of another semper longa  
is be always long. Etiam alio  
genitivi & dativi the geni-  
tive and dative cases quintæ  
declinationis of the fifth de-  
clension, sunt excipendi are  
to be excepted ubi e where  
the letter e inter geminum i  
between the double i hit lon-  
ga is made long: ut ai, fa-  
ciei of a face, alioqui other-  
wise non no, [that is, it is  
not made long:] ut ai, rei of  
a thing, spei of hope, fidei of  
faith. Etiam alio, si the syl-  
lable si in fio in the verb fio  
to be made or done, est longa  
is long, nisi except e & r the  
letters e and r sequantur do  
follow simul together: ut ai,  
Fierem I might be made  
or done, Fieri to be made or  
done. Sic sex octo mariti the  
eight husbands sunt are  
made up in number [or ac-  
count,] for then they might  
not be married to any more  
than eight husbands. Quid  
what non putes may you not  
think posse fieri can be  
done? Ohe Interjectio the  
Interjection ohe signifying  
ho ho, a voice of stunning,  
habet both priorem syllaba  
the former syllable an-  
cipitem, doubtful [or double,  
that is, both long and short.]

Vocalis a vowel ante altera-  
ram before another in Græ-  
cis dictionibus in Græ-  
words subinde ever now and  
then fit longa is made long:  
ut ai, Pierides O Muses  
dicite say you [or tell you.]  
Respice Læerten look back  
unto [or regard] Læertes  
who was the Father of Ulysses.  
Et alio in possessivis in  
possessives, ut ai, Enëia nu-  
trix Æneas his nurse. Rho-  
dopæus Orphæus Orpheus  
of Rhodope [a mountain in  
Thracia.]

Omnis di hthongus ever-  
y diphthong apud Latinos  
among the Latinists est is  
longa long: ut ai, Aurum  
gold, neuter neither the one  
nor the other, mûlæ of a song:  
nisi, except vocale sequi a  
vowel following [or when a  
vowel followeth:] ut ai, Pre-  
ire to go before, præstus  
burned in the fore part, [or  
burned at the points,] præam-  
plus very large.

Derivativa derivatives, or  
words derived of others for-  
tiumur are allotted [assign-  
ed] eandem quantitatem  
the same quantity cum  
primitivis with their primi-  
tives: ut ai, Amator a lo-  
ver, Amicus a friend, ama-  
bilis

## Profodia construed.

*bilis amiable* [or to be beloved;] *prima* syllabā the first syllable *brevi* being short *ab amo* of the verb *amo* to love. *Tamen* notwithstanding *pauca* excipiuntur a few derivatives are excepted quæ which *deducta* being derived à *brevibus* of short primitives, *produciunt* do make long *primam* the first syllable. *Cujus* generis of which kind *sunt* are, *Vox* voice a voice [or word] à *voco* of the verb *voco* to call; *Lex* legis a law à of *lêgo* to read; *Rex* régis a King à of *régô* to rule [or govern]; *Scôla* a school & *scôdile* a bench [or stool] à of *scôdo* the verb *scôdo* to sit; *jumentum* a drawing beast to draw burdens à *juvo* of the verb *juvo* to help; *fomes* chips [or any matter which is easily set on fire,] & *fômentum* a plaiter to mitigate pain à of *fôveo* to cherish; *jacundus* plebsant à of *juvo* to help; *junior* younger à of *juvens* a young man or woman; *môbilis* to be moved [or moveable] à of *môveo* to move; *humilis* gentle [or courteous] *ab hómô* derived from *hómô* man or woman;

*vômer* a plough share à of *vômo* to cast up; *pêdor* the sink of the feet à of *pêde* a foot. *Et contra* and contrariwise, *sunt* there are [subaudi verba understand the word verba words.] quæ deducta which being derived à longis of long primitives *corripiuntur* are made short, *qualia* sunt of what sort are, *Dux* ducis a captain [or leader] à of *duco* to lead, *dicax* a jester [or scuffer] *maledicus* one that useth railing, & also multa many words id genus of that kind [or sort] à of *dicô* to say [or speak]; *lides* fanth, à of *lao* to be made or done; *ârena* sand, *âvula* the beard of a corn ear, *ab âreo* derived from [or of] *âreoro* to dry; *pêui* I have put [or set] à of *pôno* to put; *gênui* I have begotten à of *gigno* to beget; *îngor* the noise made with the fall of any thing & *frágilis* brittle [or frail] à of *frango* the verb *frangere* to break; *pôto* *pôtas* to mark, à of *pônô* to be known; *pâro* to shoot out under the earth à of *parô* to be grown or sprung up; *disertus* eloquent à of *dissero* to dispute; *sôpor* a dead

## Prosodia construed.

*dead* [ or sound ] *sleep* à of  
*Sopio* to bring a sleep. Et also  
*nemulla alia* some others ex  
*utroque genere* of both kind  
*quæ* which ielinguuntur are  
*lest observanda* to be observed  
*studiosis* of the studious in-  
*ter legendum* while they are  
*reading.*

*Composita* compound  
*words sequuntur* do follow  
*quantitatem* the quantity  
*simplicium* of their simple  
*words*; ut *ai*, *fortens* migh-  
*ty*, *impotens* impotent, or  
*wiak*; *solor* to delight,  
*consolator* to comfort; *lêgo*, is  
*to read*, *perlêgo* to read thro-  
*u*, *lêgo* as to send as  
*an Ambassador*, *allêgo* to  
*excuse* by messengers. Ta-  
*men* notwithstanding, *hæc*  
*brevia* these short words ena-  
*ta* being derived à longis of  
*long words excipiuntur* are  
*excepted*; ut *ai*, *in*. *liba* un-  
*married*, *pro*. *liba* a bride-  
*maid* à *nubo* derived of *nu-*  
*bo* to be married, *desero* to  
*swear* with a great oath,  
*pêsero* to forswear à of *juro*  
*to swear*. Ex *præpositio-*  
*nilus* of the præpositives, *hæc*  
*these* ubique *producentur*  
*necesse* where made long;  
*A*, *de*, *præ*, *te*, *e*, nisi except  
*vocali* sequente a vowel fol-

*lowing* [ or when a vowel  
*desh follow*: ] ut *ai*, *unda*  
*the water dehiscens* divi-  
*ding* it self with *ius* [ or  
*hi* ] - *cum* proper motion,  
*Sudibusve præstis* or *thas*  
*kind of countrey spears*, being  
*burned* at the end. Quoque  
*also pro* *thi* *præpositum* pro  
*est* a long a long, præter-  
*quam* saving only in *istis*  
*in these*: *Præcella* a great  
*storm* [ or tempest on the sea. ]  
*præterius* savery, forward,  
*præfugus* a fugitive, or a  
*wanderer*, *prænepes* a ne-  
*phews* son, *præpago* a li-  
*nage* [ or stock ] *profer* stir-  
*pe* a descens of the stock, *præ-*  
*lanus* wicked [ or unholy, ]  
*prædicor* to profess, *præ-*  
*fundus* deep, high, *prædi-*  
*ciscor* to proceed, *præfari* to  
*propheise*, *præpero* to make  
*haste*, *præfugio* to fly fast a-  
*way*, *prædicto* the thing pro-  
*ceeding* [ or one departed ] [ but  
*with o* grave is signific  
*truly* ] *procurno* to run  
*before*, *profundo* to pour  
*out largely*, *propello* to drive  
*away* [ a far off, or to drive  
*forth* ] *propulso* to drive a-  
*way*, *propago*, as, to cause  
*to spread abroad*, *habent hæc*  
*præterem syllabam* the first  
*syllable anticipem* doubtful.

Præjhe-

## Prosodia construed.

Prö heta a Prophet & and  
 propino to drink so sunt are  
 Græca Greek words [ sub-  
 audi understand thou scripta  
 the word scripta written ] per  
 o parvum with little o [ which  
 they call ôpaxpdy ] & and  
 proinde therefore habent  
 they have primam the first  
 syllabl brevem short. Eui-  
 am also di the syllable di pro-  
 duntur is made long, nisi ex-  
 cept in dirimo in the word  
 dirimo to break off, & and  
 differens eloquent. Reliquæ  
 præpositiones the rest of the  
 p.ositions corripuntur are  
 made short, si if positio positi-  
 on sinat do suffer. Cujus  
 modi sunt of which s. are  
 ad, ob, for, ab, from, sub un-  
 der, re in composition, &c. and  
 so forth.

Omnè præteritum every  
 præterperfect tense daily la-  
 bunt of two syllab. have  
 hænt primam the former syl-  
 lable long, in long: ut ar-  
 e. a I have read, e. a. I have  
 bought. Tamen nos ut ut  
 the exci. i. a. excepti I have  
 cleaved a of timb. to cleave,  
 bibi I drank, vidi I saw,  
 scidi I have cut, steti I stood,  
 fui I have born or suffered.

Geminantia words den-  
 bling primam the first syllab.

ble præteriti of the præterper-  
 fect tense habent in likemân-  
 ner h. bent have primam the  
 first syllable brevem short: ut ar-  
 e. a. p. e. a. I have weigh-  
 ed, t. e. a. I have stretched,  
 i. t. r. o. n. d. i. I have shared, m. o. -  
 m. o. r. d. i. I have bitten, r. e. p. e. n. d. i.  
 I break wind backward, i. t. u. -  
 g. i. d. i. I have knocked, t. e. l. l. i.  
 I have deceived, t. e. n. g. i. I have  
 touched, i. t. u. g. i. I have prick-  
 ed, d. i. d. i. I have learned, t. e. -  
 c. i. d. i. I have fallen a of cado  
 to fall, t. e. c. i. d. i. I have beaten  
 [ or cut ] a of cado to beat [ or  
 cut. ] Quin & moreover lu-  
 tum disyllabum a supin of  
 two syllables quæque likewise  
 producit priorem maketh the  
 former syllable long: ut ar-  
 m. o. tum to move, la. tum to  
 bear or suffer, lo. tum to wash,  
 s. e. tum to perceive. Excepe  
 except ab. u. quatum to may  
 of can, lu. tum to dawb [ or  
 pour ] over, lu. tum to go, i. -  
 tu. u. to crush, su. tum to suppose,  
 da. tum to give, & u. tum to sow.  
 Et, also, e. i. u. a of i. e. o, e. i. to  
 trouble [ of the second conjuga-  
 tion ] nam for a touching  
 e. i. u. tum to trouble a t. i. o. c. i. s. of  
 c. i. o. c. i. s. quartæ of the fourth  
 conjugation, habet is hath  
 præteritum the former syllab.  
 longum long.



## Prosodia construed.

Verò also quantitas the quantity, quorum syllabarum of what syllables non cadit both not happen [or come] sub prædictas rationes under the aforesaid rules, petenda est it is to be sought [or fetched] à usu from the use, exemplo the example, atque and authoritate authority poetarum of poets, certissima regula being the most certain rule, omnium of all. Ergo therefore discant pueri let boys learn observare to observe [or mark diligently] communes quantitates the common quantities primarum syllabarum of the first syllables ex Poetis of Poets. Cyprius sortis of what manner or sort sunt are Britannus a man of Britain, Bythynus a man of Bythynia, Cacus a giant's name, Cosyra the name of an island [or isle], Crathys the name of two rivers, one in Greece, the other in Calaber, Pachinus a mountain in Sicily, Palatium a Prince or Emperor's court or palace, Pelion a hill in Thessaly, Criticus be that judgeth men's writings, Clitætes spear men, Diana Jupiter's daughter, [an heathen goddess], Fidene a Town of the Sabines in Italy, Grævus the name of Mars, him-

nulus a little mule, Pyrene the name of a fountain, rubigo rust, Rutilius the name of divers Romans, Hymen a song sung at a wedding, Italus a man of Italy, liquor moisture [or liquor], liquidus moist, Lycas ingendred of a wolf and a dog, Orion Neptune's son, rudo to bray like an ass, Sychæus Dido's husband, Sicanus a man of Sicily, & similia and the like words.

**M**ediz syllabæ middle syllables possunt cognosci may be known partim partly eadem ratione by the same way [or means] quâ by which primæ the first syllables may be known, etiam also partim partly ex incrementis from, or by the increases [or increasings] genitivi of the genitive case, atque and analogiâ from the proportion conjugationis of the conjugation. Arbitramur dictum we think [or judge] it to have been spoken abunde abundantly supra before in generibus nominum in the genders of nouns de incrementis concerning the increasings genitivi of the genitive case nominum polysyllabarum of nouns of many syllables, unde from whence lu-



## Prosodia construed.

cebit *it shall be lawful petere*  
*to seek [or fetch direction]* si  
*quid hesitaveris if you shall*  
*doubt anything de hac re con-*  
*cerning this matter.* Frequens  
*lectio the often reading & and*  
*observatio the diligent obser-*  
*vation optimorum poetarum*  
*of the best poets facile suppe-*  
*ditabunt will easily furnish us*  
*with cetera the residuo.* Pueri  
*didicerunt boys have learn-*  
*ed analogiam conjugatio-*  
*nis the proportion of the con-*  
*jugation ex imbibitis rudi-*  
*mentis from the first princi-*  
*ples [or instructions] conceiv-*  
*[or understood,] nampe that*  
*is to wit, a the letter a, indi-*  
*cem a sign [or token] primæ*  
*conjugationis of the first con-*  
*jugation esse to be longam*  
*long natura by nature, præ-*  
*terquam in do saving only in*  
*the verb do to give & and*  
*eius compositis in the com-*  
*pounds of that verb [or in his*  
*compounds,] quando when*  
*sunt they are hujus conjuga-*  
*tionis of this conjugation, ut*  
*as, Dāmus we give, circum-*  
*dāmus we compass about; dā-*  
*bis thou shalt give, circundābis*  
*thou shalt compass about; dā-*  
*re to give, circundāre to com-*  
*pass about. Præterea further-*  
*more, animadvertant let th. m.*

*mark diligently syllabis ri-*  
*mus & ritus the syllables ri-*  
*mas and ritus ubique habon-*  
*das every where to be taken*  
*[or accounted,] pro brevibus*  
*for short in præteritis perfe-*  
*cto in the præterperfect tense*  
*modi subjunctivi of the sub-*  
*junctive: mo. d, autem but de-*  
*bere that they ought esse to be*  
*longas long in futuro in the*  
*futuro tense in prosa oratione*  
*in prose [or that which is not*  
*metric;] vero but reperiri*  
*indifferentes that they are to*  
*be found indifferent in carmi-*  
*ni: in verso, quemadmodum*  
*even as Aldus the Grammati-*  
*an contendit affirmari [or*  
*proves;] ut as, præteritis in*  
*the præterperfect tense amave-*  
*rimus when we have loved,*  
*amaveritis when ye have lov-*  
*ed, futuro in the future tense,*  
*amaveri vus when we shall or*  
*will love, amaveritis when ye*  
*shall or will love. Et also cit*  
*there is a time ubi when me-*  
*dia syllabæ the middle syl-*  
*labes variant do vary apud*  
*poetas among poets: ut as,*  
*in his in these quæ which sub-*  
*jungimus we have set under:*  
*conquibium wedlock, ficedu-*  
*la a gnat snapper, Malca u*  
*promontory of Lacania, Italia*  
*a countrey of Tossaly,*

## Prosodia conſtrained.

*Baravus* a man of Holland, *Sydenus* a man of Sydon, & and ſimilia the like words.

*Latina adjectiva* Latin adjectives in *inus* ending in *i* *nus*, produce penultimam do make long the laſt ſyllable ſaving one: ut *as*, *claud-**ti-**nus* ſecret, *medialti* *nus* a ſlave, *parietini* *us* of a decayed wall, *matutini* *us* belonging to the morning, *veſperini* *us* belonging to the evening, *repenti* *us* ſudden. *Præter* except hæc ſequentia theſe adjectives following, *Diutini* *us* long continuing, *Cratini* *us* appertaining to tomorrow, *Præſtini* *us* ancient, *perendini* *us* belonging to the next day after tomorrow [or of the third day after] *hormi* *us* of a year old, *ſerotini* *us* that is in the evening, *oleagini* *us* of an olive tree, *figini* *us* of a beech-tree, *cedri* *us* of a cedar-tree, *carbasi* *us* of ſimulimbr. Et and reliqua materiana the reſidue of the nouns ſignifying matter, live or in *inus* words ending in *us*, formata formid anominiſ & metalloium of the name of metals, qualia ſunt of what ſort are ſemulta very many & ducta derived a *Græcis* *verbis* in *us* of Greek words in *us*; ut *as*,

*Crystallinus* of *Crystal*, *myrrhinus* of *Myrrhe*, *hyacinthinus* of a *jacinth* ſtone, *adamantinus* of an *adamant* ſtone, &c. and ſo forth. *Uſus* uſe & and ubi vario diligens marking *petarum* of the poet *ſcælicus* doe but will more happily teach cætera the other words [or the reſt] quam iſhan uſe regu & any rules *Grammaticorum* of *Grammarians*, quas which ſolent they are wont tradere to teach de quantitate concerning the quantity *mediarum* *ſyllabarum* of middle ſyllables, aut eſſentia ullo modo without any uſuſure aut line or rule. Quare wherefore illis prætermiſſi thoſe being paſſed over, jam accingatur let us now prepare our ſelves ad apprehendendos quantitates to open [or declare] the quantities *utimarum* *ſyllabarum* of the laſt ſyllables,

**Q**UANTUM although *ultima* ſyllabæ the laſt ſyllables aut ubi & quæ do march, aut etiam ſuperant or do moreover exceed in numero in ſum the very number & *metarum* of the letters, tamen notwithstanding non pigebit it ſhall not ſeem us etiam alſo per-

## Prosodia construed.

percurrere illas to run them over ordine in order. Primum first of all a finita words ending in a producuntur are made long: ut *as*, *Amā* love thou, *contra* against, *ergā* towards. Excipias thou mayest except *purā* that is to say, *itā* so, *quā* because. Item also nominativos the nominative cases in a ending in a, cujuscunque generis of whatsoever gender, numeri number, aut or declinationis declension fuerint they shall be, præter vocativos except the vocative cases in a ending in a, à Græcis of the Greek words in a ending in *as*: ut *as*, *ô* *Æneā* *O* *Æneas*, *ô* *Thomā* *O* *Thomas*; & also ablativum the ablative case primæ declinationis of the first declension: ut *as*, *ab* *hac* *mūsā* from this song. Numeralia words of number in ginta ending in ginta, habent have finalem the syllable at the end communem common, (that is to say, both long and short,) sed but frequentius more often longam long: ut *as*, *trigintā* thirty, *quadragintā* forty. Desinentia words ending in b, d, t, brevia sunt are short: ut *as*, *ab* from *ad* to, *apud* at head. Desinuntia in c words

ending in the letter c producuntur are made long: ut *as* *ac* and, sic so, & and adverbium hic the adverb hic here. Sed but tria in c three words ending in c semper contrahuntur are always contracted, ut *as*, *lāc* milk, *nēc* neither, *donēc* until. Duo two words sunt communia are common, *fac* do thou, & and pronomen hic the pronoun hic signifying this, or that; & and neutrum hoc the neuter hoc this, or that, modo so that non ut it be not ablativi casus of the ablative case. E finita words ending in e brevia sunt are short: ut *as*, *marē* the sea, *pene* almost, *legē* read thou. Quinque voces all words quintæ inflectionis of the fifth declension in e ending in e sunt excipiendæ are to be excepted: ut *as*, *diē* in the day, *hiē* the ablative case of hies faith, una together cum adverbis with the adverbs *enī* in de sprung from thence [or derived of them] ut *as*, *hūc* *ē* to day, *quotidiē* daily, *pridiē* the day before, *postridiē* the day after, *quarē* for what cause [or wherefore,] *quidē* *ē* wherefore, *earē* for that cause [or therefore,] & and si quia sunt similia if there be any like them.

## Prosodia construed.

them. Et item and also, secundæ personæ singulares the second persons singular secundæ conjugationis of the second conjugation imperativorum of the imperativus moodi activorum of verbs active: ut as, Docē teach thou, movē move thou, manē carry thou, cavē take thou heed. Etiam also monosyllaba in e words of one syllable in e producuntur are made long: ut e, me, me, tē thee, cē a syllabl added to words [as hiccē] præter except quē and, or both, nē whether, vē or [or either] conjunctiones encliticas the conjunctions enclitical. Quin & yea and that more is [v more over] quoque also adverbia adverbs in e ending in e, deducta derived ab adjectivis of adjectives habent have e the letter e longum long: ut as, pulchrē goodly [beautifull], doctē learnedly, valdē profar validē mightily. Quibus un- to which fermē & and tē the adverbs, fermē and tē, significans almost accedunt are added. Tamen notwithstanding benē well, & and mā. ē ill omnino corripuntur are made short away [or altogether]. Postremo last of all, [finally,] quæ words which

scribuntur are written per n with the Greek letter n a Greek of the Greeks producuntur are made long natura by nature conjunguntur e casus of whatsoever case, generis gender, aut or numeri number fuerint they shall be: ut as, Lethe a river of Hell [signed by the poet] causing forgetfulness Anchises the father of Æneas, cētē pl. number, mātē immā great whales, Tempē a fair field in Thessaly. I finita words ending in i longi sunt are long: ut as, Dominū of a lord magnū of a master, amantē loved, docentē to be taught. Præter except mihi to me, tibi to thee, sibi to him, [h]i [or ih. m]stis, [ubi] where or w on, ibi there, quæ which sunt are communia common. Verō but nisi except & and quasi as it were corripuntur are made short: cujus sortis of which sort [or manner] etiam also sunt are dativi & vocativi the dative and vocative case, Græcorum of the Greeks quorum genitivus singularis whose genitive case singular exit in os ends in os breve being short: ut as, huic P. I. ludi to Adin. rva [like fixtured guards of wisdom,] Philidj to Poidis [Licurgus daughter] Minor.

## Prosodia construed:

*Minoidi to Minois* [the daughter of *Minos King of Crete*:] vocativo in the vocative case *ô Amarillî O Amarillîs, ô Alexî O Alexîs, ô Daphnî O Daphnîs*. I finita words ending in *i*, corripuntur are made short, ut *as*, animal a living creature [that hath life and sense,] *Hannibâl a Carthaginian captain, mël bonî, pugil a champion, sâl sâlî, consûl a consul*. Præter nîl except the word nîl contractedum a contracted word a of nihil signifying nothing & and sôl the Sun. Et a sô *Hebræa* quædam certain *Hebrew* words in *i* ending in *i*: ut *as*, *Michaël* a name of Christ, [signifying, Who like God?] [when man are so named, there is another meaning of the word,] *Gabriël* the name of an Angel, *Raphaël* the name of an Angel, *Daniël* the name of a Prophet. N finita words ending in *n* producantur are made long: ut *as*, *Pæân* one name of *Apollo*, *Hymên* he feigned God of marriage, quîn but [or but that,] *Xenophôn* the name of a man so called, nôn no [or not,] *dæmôn* a devil. Excipe except thou for an per adventure, for sit an per adventure, an ubi-

ther, tamén were with standing, attamén but yet [or were with standing,] veruntamén nevertheless. Et also in the preposition in corripitur is made short cum compositis with his compounds: ut *as*, exin from thence forth, or afterwarð subin ever now and then, dein afterwarð, proin therefore. Et also illæ voces these words accedunt his are added to these quæ which castrantur are cut short per apocopen by the figure Apocope: ut *as*, mên what me? vidén dost thou not see? audín dost thou not hear? nemén is there no body? Item also nomina in en nouns ending in en, quorum genitivus whose genitive case habet his correptum his is made short: ut *as*, carmén a verse [or song,] scémén a fault, pectén a comb, tibicén a player on the flaut, make his in the genitive case. Etiam also Græca Greek words in ending in on, per o parvum written with little o, cupiscunque casus fuerint of whatsoever case they shall be: ut *as*, Ili n on name of the city Troy, Peliôn an hill in Thessaly, nominativo in the nominative case: Cauca-  
Pylén



## Proſodia conſtrued;

Pylōn the name of a town where Meſſor was born, accuſativo in the accuſative caſe. Etiam alſo quædam ſome nouns in ending in in, ut æs, Alexin Alexin, [the name of drivers men.] In yn ending in yn, ut æs Ilyn Ilys [the Son of Teren and Progne.] Quoque alſo in an words ending in an, a nominativus in a of the nominative caſes ending in a: ut æs, nominativo in the nominative caſe, Iphigenia Agamemnon's daughter, Egina the daughter of Aſſopus a certain King, Accuſativo in the accuſative caſe, Iphig-ni-ān, Egman. Num in an and æs touching words ending in an, [Holyoke ſo conſtructh the word nam.] a nominativus in æs of the nominative caſes ending in æs, producantur are made long: ut æs nominativo in the nominative caſe: Aeneas a noble man of Troy, Marlyas the name of a famous Hiſtoriographer. Accuſativo in the accuſative caſe, Aene-ān, Marlyān. O ſyllaba words ending in o, communia ſunt are common: ut æs, amo to love, virgo a virgin, porto to carry, docendo in teaching, legendo in reading, cun-

do in going, & and aliz voces other voices, gerundii in do of the gerund in do [or other words being gerunds in do] [But yet remember, that adjectives like gerunds are only made long.] Præter except obliques in o the oblique caſes ending in o, qui which ſemper producantur are always made long: ut æs, huic Dominō to this Lord, [ſubaudi huic and yſt and this word huic] ſervō to this ſervant. Ab hoc templō from this Temple, [ſubaudi ab hoc underſtand theſe words ab hoc] damno from this loſs. Et alſo adverbia adverbs derivata derived ab adjectivis of adjectives: ut æs, tantō by ſo much, quāto by how much, liquidō clearly, falſō falſly, primō firſt and firſmoſt, manifeſtō plainly or clearly, &c. Præter except ſedulo diligently, mutuō mutually, creb- o frequently [or often,] ſe- ro late in the evening, quæ which communia ſunt are common. Cæterum but yet modō now of late, & and quomodo how corripuntur are made ſhort ſemper alwayſs. Quoque alſo cūō quickly ut & æs alſo, ambo both, duo two, ego I, atque alſo, homo a man



## Prosodia construed.

a man or woman, viz leguntur producta are scarcely read [made] long. Tamen yet monosyllaba in o words of one syllable in o producuntur are made long: ut as, dō to give, stō to stand, ut & as also ergō pro causa for a cause. Item also Græca Greek words per o written with great o iubaudi producuntur are made long. cujuscunque cātūs of whatsoever case fuerint they shall be: ut as, hæc Sapphō ibi Sappho [a famous Poetess] hæc Didō this Dido [the daughter of Belus King of Tyre:] hujus Androgeō of this Androgeus [the son of Minos King of Crete,] hujus Apollō of this Apollō, [the name of a man:] hunc Athō ibi Athos [a wonderful high hill in Thracia,] hunc Apollō ibi Apello [for Apolliona, as Despaunter writes, of Ἀπόλλων. as also Camden in his Greek Grammar:] [the name of the feigned heathenish god of wisdom.] R finita words ending in r corripuntur are made short: ut as, Cæsar the surname of the Julian in Rome, torcular a wine-press, ier by, ier a man, uxor a wife, turris a bird called a turtle. Cor the heart semel legitur is

once read productum made long apud Ovidium by Ovid ut as. Meum molle cor my soft heart violabile est as to be broken or hurt levibus telis with light darts, or slender weapons. Etiam also iubaudi hæc verba understood these words producuntur are made long. Lār a god of the household, city, or fields, [as heathen people believed] Nār a river running into Tyber, vēr the spring, tūr a thief, cūr wh. resore. Quoque also pār equal, or like cum compositis with his compounds: ut as compar equal, impar unequal, dispar unlike. Græca quædam certain Greek words mer ending in er, quæ illis that among them delinunt in nr, do end in nr: ut as for example, Aēr the air, crater a great cup [or goblet,] chataster a mark, sign, seal or print of a thing, æther the firmament or sky, soter a saviour. Præter except pater a father, & mater a mother, quæ which apud Latinos among the Latins [or Latin authors,] habent utrumque have the last syllable even short. S finita words ending in the letter s habent have paræ terminationes

## Prologia construed.

tiones the like terminations  
 (or endings) cum numero  
 vocalium with the number of  
 the vowel, nempe that is to  
 wit, As, es, is, os, us, Pri-  
 mo first and foremost, As fi-  
 nita words ending in as pro-  
 ducuntur are made long: ut  
 as, amas thou lovest, mias  
 songs, majestas majesty (or  
 honourable dignity), bonitas  
 goodness. Præter except  
 Græca Greek words quorum  
 of which genitivus singu-  
 laris the genitive case singu-  
 lar [or whose genitive case sin-  
 gular] exit in dos doct end  
 in dos: ut as, Archæa the  
 son of Jupiter, Pallas Mi-  
 nerva (the goddess of wis-  
 dom) genitivo in the ge-  
 nitive case Archadōs, Pallā-  
 dōs. Et also, præter except  
 accusatives plurales the, ac-  
 cusative cases plural nomi-  
 num crescentium of nouns  
 increasing: ut as, Heroas a vo-  
 ble man Heroōs in the ge-  
 nitive case, Phillis King Ly-  
 curgus his daughter, Phillidōs  
 in the genitive case. Accusa-  
 tivo plurali in the accusa-  
 tive case plural Heroās, Philli-  
 dā. As finita words ending  
 in es longa sunt are long: ut  
 as, Anchiēs Æneas father,  
 sedes thou fittest, docēs thou

teachest, patres fathers. Ne-  
 mina in es nouns ending in  
 es, tertius inflectionis being  
 of the third declension excipi-  
 untur are excepted, quæ cor-  
 ripiunt which do make short  
 penultimam the last syllable  
 saving one genitivi crescentis  
 of the genitive case increasing  
 ut as, miles a soldier, legēs  
 standing corn, dives rich:  
 Sed but arēs a ram, abiēs a  
 fir-tree, paries a wall of an  
 house, Ceres the feigned god-  
 dess of corn; et also pēs a foot,  
 una together cum compositis  
 with the compounds of it: ut  
 as, præpēs light in flying [or  
 swift], tripēs having three feet,  
 quadriēs having four feet, qua-  
 driēs having four feet [or  
 four footed] sunt longa are  
 long. Quæque also es the  
 verb es a Iuni coming of the  
 verb Iuni to be corripitur is  
 made short, una together cum  
 compositis with his com-  
 pounds: ut as poēs thou  
 canst [or art able], adēs thou  
 art present, prædēs thou pre-  
 fiest [or art preferable], obēs  
 thou hinderest [or hurest].  
 Quibus so which words per-  
 tinent in the power potest may  
 adungi be adjoined [or an-  
 nexed] una together cum  
 neutris with words of the

## Prosodia, continued.

gender, ac and nomi-  
nativis pluralibus the no-  
minative cases plural Græco-  
rum of the Greeks: ut as,  
Hippomares a venomous hu-  
mour coming from a mare,  
cacothēs an evil custom,  
Cycloēs giants with one  
eye. Naidēs fairies haunting  
rivers and fountains. Is fini-  
ta words ending in is brevia-  
lunt are short: ut as, panis  
Pilius [King of Troy] his  
son, panis bread, tristis sad,  
hilaris merry. Excipe except  
obliquos plurales the oblique  
cases plural in is ending in is,  
quæ which producuntur are  
made long: ut as, Mus is the  
dative or ablative case plural  
of musula a song [or of Musæ  
the Muses,] [which were  
feigned goddesses of learning,]  
men is the dative or ablative  
plural of mensa a table, domi-  
ni is the dative or ablative plu-  
ral of dominus a lord, tem-  
pli is the dative or ablative  
plural of templum a Church.  
Item also quæ pro for qui  
bus the dative or ablative of  
qui which, cum producenti-  
bus with words making long  
penultimam the last syllable  
saving one genitivi crescentia  
of the genitive case encreasing  
ut as, Samnis a Samnite, Sala-

mus an Isle by Athens, geniti-  
vo in the genitive case, Sam-  
nitis, Salaminis, Adde huc  
add hither [or to this place]  
quæ words which delinunt  
do end in diphthongum eis in  
the diphthong eis, five Græci  
whether they be Greek words  
five Latina or Latin, quin-  
cunque numeri of whatsoever  
number aut casus or case fue-  
rint they shall be: ut as, Sy-  
moeis a river in Troy, Pyro-  
eis one of the horses of the sun,  
parteis part for partes the  
parts, omnis is put for on nes  
all. Et item and also omnia  
monosyllaba all words of one  
syllable: ut as, vis strength,  
power or force, lis strife, or  
contention, prius nominati-  
vos except these nominative  
cases is, signifying he & and  
quis who, & also bis tuico a-  
puo Ovidium in Ovid. Se-  
cundæ personæ singulares  
the second persons singular ver-  
borum in is of verbs ending in  
is, cecidit illis are added  
to these, quorum secundæ  
personæ plurales whose se-  
cond persons plural delinunt  
in itis do end in itis, penul-  
timâ the last syllable saving  
one producta being made  
long, ut a together cum futu-  
ris with the future tense sub-  
iuncta

## Profodia construed.

Subjunctivi in ris of the subjunctive mood in ris: ut *as*, audis thou hearest, velis thou mayest or canst be willing, dederis thou shalt or wilt give, pluraliter plurally [or in the plural number,] auditis ye hear, velitis ye may or can be willing, dederitis when ye shall or will give. Os finita words ending in os producuntur are made long: ut *as*, honoris honour, nepos a nephew, dominos lords, servos servants. Præter excepti compōs he that hath ability or power in something, impōs that is unable [not having power,] & and os ossis a bone. Et also Græca Greek words per o parvum written with less o, ut *as*, Delos an isle in the Ægean sea, where Apollo and Diana were born, Chaos a confused heap of all things, wherof poets conceived all things to have come in the beginning, Pallados the genitive case of Pallas, Minerva, Phyllidos the genitive case of Phyllis King Lycurgus daughter, U, finita words ending in us corripuntur are made short: ut *as*, famulus an household man servant, regis royal, tem; ū time, amamū we love. Producentia words

making long penultimam the last syllable saving one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing excipiuntur are excepted: ut *as*, salus a saluting [or health,] tellus the earth [the ground] genitivo in the genitive case salutis, telluris. Etiam alio omnes voces all words quarum inflectionis of the fourth declension in us ending in us, sunt longa are long, præter excepti nominativum & vocativum singulares the nominative and the vocative case singular: ut *as*, hujus manus of this hand, hæ manus these hands, o manus O hands. Etiam also monosyllaba words of one syllable accedunt his are added to these: ut *as*, Cruris the leg, [from the knee to the ankle,] thus frankincense, mus a mouse, sis a sow, &c. and so forth. Et item and also, Græca Greek words per aith hongi n eus with the diphthong ou, cujusunque casu fuerint of whatsoever case they shall be, ut *as*, hic panthus this Panthus [a Trojan, the son of Oeneus,] Melampus a famous Sooth sayer: Huius Sap. h. of this Sap. bē [i. great Power]

## Prosodia construed.

tre/s,] *Clīus* the genitive case of  
*Clīo* being the name of one of  
the *Muses*. Atque and nomen  
**I E S U S** the name **F E S U S**  
venerandum that is worthy to  
be revered, [or ought, or is  
to be revered] piis cunctis  
of all godly [or religious] per-

sons. Postremo last of all om-  
nia u finita all words ending  
in u, præducuntur are made  
long: ut as, manū the abla-  
tive case of manus on hand,  
genū a knee, amatū so be lo-  
ved, diū a long time, [or long  
time of continuance.]

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*Finis Grammatices* the end of the  
Grammar.

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F 195107

55705.2

Bound with 55705.2 are:

L2271.2 - W. Lily. ... Rules construed  
... 1676.

H632.2 - W. Lily. Prosodia construed  
by B. Hampton...1674.

